[From the Correspondent of the London Times.] BATTLE OF THE ALMA—PULL DETAILS.

CAMP AT ALMA, Sept. 20, It was said the Russians had 100 gues on the hills and 40,000 men, (40 battalions of imantry, 1,000 strong each, of the 16th, 31st, 92d and 52d regiments.) We were opposed principally to the 16th and 32d regiments, judging by the number of the dead in front of us. I have not been able to ascertain by whom they were commanded, but there is a general report that Menchikoff commanded the army in chief, that the left was under Gortchakoff, a relative of the diplomatist, and that the right was under Bodahoff, the military Governor of Sebastopol.

It seems strange that an admiral should be aphappen in Russia. It is also affirmed that the carriage of Menchikoff was taken, and in it was found a copy of a despatch addressed to the Emperor, in which the Prince stated that 40,000 men might take Sebastopol, but that 80,000 men could be held in cheek for weeks by the position of the Alma. Large masses of cavalry, principally lancers and heavy dra-goons, menœuvred on the hills on the right of the Russians, and at last decended the hills, crossed the stream, and threatened our left and rear,

As we came near the river our left wing was thrown back, in order to support our small force of cavalry, and a portion of our artillery was pushed forward in the same direction. Our danger in this respect was detected by the quick eye of Sir George Brown, and I heard him give the order for the movement of the artillery almost as soon as he caught sight of the enemy's cavalry, and just as we were coming to the village. As I have already said, our plan of operations was that the French should establish themselves under the fire of the guns on the heights on the exterme of the enemy's left.

When that attack was sufficiently developed and had met with success, the British army was to force the right and part of the centre of the Russian position, and the day was gained. When we were about three miles from the village, the French steamers ran in as close as they could to the bluff of the shore at the south-side of the Alma, and presently we saw them shelling the heights in splendid style, the shells bursting over the enemy's squares and batteries, and finally driving them from their position on the right, within 8,000 yards of the sea.

The French practice commenced about half past twelve o'clock, and lasted for about an hour and a half. We could see the shells falling over the batteries of the enemy, and busting right into them; and then the black masses inside the works broke into little specks which flew about in all directions, and when the smoke cleared away there were some to be seen strewed over the ground. The Russians answered the ships from the heights, but without

A powder tumbril was blown up by a French shell; another shell fell by accident into an ambuscade which the Russians had prepared for the advancing French, and at last they drew off from the sea-side, and confined their efforts to the defence of the gullies and heights beyond the fire of the heavy guns of the steamers. At one o'clock we saw the French colums struggling up the hills, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, whose fire seemed most deadly.

Once, at sight of a threatening mass of Russian infantry, in a commanding position above them, who fired rapid volleys among them, the French paused, but it was only to collect their skirmishers, for as soon as they had formed they ran up the hill at the de charge, and 'at 'once broke up the Russians, who fled in disorder, with loss, up the hill. We could see men dropping on both sides, and the wounded rolling down the steep. At 1.50 our line of skirmishers got within range of the battery on the hill, and immediately the Russians opened fire at 1,200 yards with effect, the shot ploughing through the open lines of the riflemen, and falling into the advancing colums behind.

Shortly before this time dense volumes of smoke rose from the river and drifted along to the eastward, rather interfering with the view of the enemy on the left of our position. The Russians had set the village on fire. It was a fair exercise of military skill -was well executed-took place at the right time, and succeeded in 'occasioning a good deal of annoy-ance. 'Our troops halted when they neared this village, their left extending beyond it by the verge of the stream; our right behind the burning cottages, and within range of the batteries. It is said that the Russians had taken the range of all the principal points in their front, and placed twigs and sticks to mark them. In this they were assisted by the post

signboards on the road. The Russians opened a furious fire on the whole of our line, but the French had not yet made progress enough to justify us in advancing. The round shot whizzed in ever direction, dashing up the dirt and sand into the faces of the staff of Lord Ragian, who were also shelled severely, and attracted much of the enemy's fire. Still Lord Raglan waited patiently for the development of the Erench attack. At length an aid-de-camp came to him and reported the French had crossed the Alma, but they had not established

themselves sufficiently to justify us in attack. The infantry were therefore ordered to lie down, and the army for a short time was quite passive, only that our artillery poured forth an unceasing fire of shell, rockets and round shot, which ploughed through the Russians and caused them great loss. They did not waiver, however, and replied to our artillery manfully, their shot falling among our men as they lay, and carrying off legs and arms at every round. Lord Ragian at last became weary of this inactivity-his spirit was up-he looked around, and saw men on whom he knew he might stake the honor and fate of Great Britain by his side, and, anticipating a little, in a military point of view, the crisis of

action, he gave orders for the whole line to advance. Up rose these serried masses, and passing through a fearful shower of round, case shot and shells, they dashed into the Alma, and "floundered" through its waters, which were literally torn into foam by the deadly hail. At the other side of the river were a number of vineyards, and, to our surprise, they were occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down, but, led by Lord Raglan in person, the rest advanced, cheering on the men. And now came the turning point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan, by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge, followed by his staff. From the road over it, under the Russian guns, he saw

the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the water and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the batteries, and by grape, round shot, shell, canister, case shot, and musketry, from some of the guns of the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry. Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The 2d division led by Sir D. Evans in the most dashing manner, crossed the stream on the right. The 7th Fusileers, led by Col. Yea, were swept down by

The 55th, 30th and 95th, led by Brigadier Pennefather, who was in the thickest of the fight, cheering en his men, again and again were checked indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minie musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th and 49th, bravely charged up the hill, and aided them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a gray horse, rode in front of his Light Division, urging them with voice and gesture. Gallant fellows! they were worthy of such a gallant chief. The 7th, diminished by one-half, fell back to re-form their columns, lost for the time; the 28d, with eight offi-cers dead and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 19th, 33d, 77th and 88th.

Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the battery. He was soon up, and shouted, "23d, I'm all right. Be sure, I'll remember this. day," and led them on again, but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief, the gallant regiment suffered terribly, while paralysed for a moment. Meantime, the Guards, on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost re regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a ternade of round and grape shot rushed through from the terrible battery, and a rear of musketry from behind, thinned their front ranks by do-

It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russiane, favored as they were by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down towards the battery. They halted. It was crisis of the day.

Sharp, angular and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt that if our infantry, harassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear. Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible

to get a couple of guasto bear on these masses.

The reply was "Yes," and an artillery officer,
whose name I do not now know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russian Squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, and the next cut through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind it six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, making the passage of the fatal messengers.

This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearful progress up the hill. The Dake encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the Royal race from which he comes. "Highlanders," said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery at a bound. The Russians rushed out, and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said the Scots Fusileer Guards were the first to enter.

The second and lightdivision crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the southcast, three generals, three guns, 700 prisoners and 4,000 wounded behind them. The battle of the Alma was won. It is won with a loss of nearly 3,000 killed and wounded on our side. The list will appear in a few days, The Russians' retreat was covered by their cavalry, but if we had had an adequate force we could have captured many guns and multitudes of pris-

[From the Corespondence of the London Times, Oct. 11.] THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

HEIGHTS OF ALMA, Sept. 21. It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle-field. Till deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as posstble, the loss of our friends, and doing so I was often brought to a stand-still by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwhich park in fair time are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen and of more than 3,000 of their

When Lord Raglan and his staff and the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill the troops cheered them with a thrilling effect-a shout of victory which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills. Our men had, indeed, done their work well, for the action, which commenced at 1 25 on our part, was over about 4 P. M. In fact, the actual close continuous fighting did not last two hours!

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were the 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 31st, 32d, and some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of four battallions, and each battalion may be said to be 650 strong. The soldiers were mostly stout, strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 16th, for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a hole for the reception of a tuft, feather or plume; others were simply a white linen foraging cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats with brass buttons, bearing the number of the regiment. These coats fitted loosely, were gathered in at the back by a small strap and button, descend to the ancles, and seemed stout comfortable garments, though the cloth was coarse in texture; the trousers, of coarse blue stuff, were thrust inside a pair of Wellington boots, open at the top to admit of their being comfortably tucked down: the boots were stout, well made, and serviceable. Their knapsacks astonished our soldiers.

On opening them, each was found to contain the dress uniform coatee of the man, blue or green, with white facing, and slashes like our own, a pair of clean drawers, a clean shirt, a pair of clean socks, a pair of stout mits, case containing a good pair of scissors marked "Spain," an excellent penknife with one large blade, of Russian manufacture, a ball of twine, a roll of leather, wax, thread, needles and pins, a hair brush and comb, a small looking glass, razor, strop, and soap, shoe brushes and blacking. The general remark of our men was that the Russians were very "clean soldiers;" and certainly the men on the field had white fair skins to justify the expression. Each man had a loaf of dark brown bread, of a sour taste and disagrecable odor in his knapsack, and a linen roll, containing a quantity of brown coarse stuff, broken up into lumps and large grains, which is crushed biscuit or hard granulated

bread prepared with oil. This, we were told by the prisoners, was the sole foot of the men. They eat the bread with onions and oil; the powder is "reserve" ration; and if they march they may be for days without food, and remain hungry till they can get fresh loaves and more "breadstuff." It is perfectly astouding to think they can keep together on such diet-and yet they are strong, muscular men enough. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable.—Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his hand, wipe the horrible mass from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hill towards the water.

Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places; few of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered: possibly, they had been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence. As our men were passing by two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succor as he lay in agony on the field; be this as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage which always takes place on a battle-

One villain, with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up to a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th regiment, and, before we could say a word, he discharged his rifle right through the wretched creature's brains. Colonel Yea rode, at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army, flushed with victory and animated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knapsacks-most probably recruits from the Kasan Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, of mothers or sisters, inside their coats.

The privates were the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knees, and the men, in their cager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them. The groans, the yells, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors and on the joy which reigned alone the bivouac fires of our men.
Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The

gent-looking men. Death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully.

The soldiers are all shaven cleanly on the chin and cheek; only the moustache is left, and the hair is cropped as close to the head as possible. The latter is a very convenient mode of wearing the hair in these parts of the world. The officers (those of superior rank excepted) are barely distinguishable from the men, so far as uniform is concerned, but the generals wore sashes and gold epauletts. The sub-alterns were merely a lace shoulderstrap, instead of the cloth one of the privates. Most of them spoke French, and the entreaties of the wounded to be taken along with us, as the officers moved up the hill, were touching in the extreme. The poor fellows had a notion that our men would murder them if the eye of the officers was removed from them.

An old general, who sat smiling and bowing on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff box. This, I believe, has since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had no general to direct thim. Menschikoff lost his head in a figurative sense. The officers displayed great gallantry, and the men fought with a dogged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in clan and dash. I am not quite sure the names I sent you per last list of the generals commanding was correct, but I believe it to be so now. Our loss is 2,196 killed and wounded; of the French, between 1,300 and 1,400. The enemy have lost upwards of 6,000. Had we had but a little brigade of cavalry more, we might have converted the retreat into an utter route, and taken some 5,000 prisoners, guns and standards as trophies of our victory.

The troops bivouacked on the field, not far from the scene of their triumph.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is no news of a definite chracter from the seat war, or at least such

as we have is very conflicting. It may, however, be regarded as authentic that up to the 9th of October nothing further in the way of fighting had been done. The allies now number 90,000 men in the Crimea, and they occupy a strong position south of Sebastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed.

Menschikoff continues to hold the field to the north of Sebastopol with 80,000 troops, and expected to receive 30,000 more by the 15th. The latest accounts say that Gen. Caurobert had

ordered the Russian outposts to be driven in, and batteries to be erected. One thousand additional French troops are to be immediately shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea.

home without undertaking further operations. Russia is amassing forcesion the Austrian frontier. Lord Raglan's last despatch says that he expects to open his fire on Sebastopol in a few days.

It is confirmed that the Baltic fleet will return

On the 4th a cannonade took place between some English steamers and the fort at the quarantine of

Odessa. Nothing decisive resulted. The despatches of news from Sebastopol are most contradictory-some reporting anothor Russian defeat, the capture of the southern heights, &c.; but the most relable' indicate that nothing of moment had occurred up to the 9th.

The Russians had determined to should Sebastopol fall. The Russian troops on the Austrian frontiers had been increased. There was, however, scarcely a regiment on the Prussian frontier.

Russia is amassing her forces on the western fron-The Russian troops were greatly deciminated by the cholera. The Russians, with 20,000 strong,

made a sortie from Sebastopol, and were routed. FROM THE CRIMEA.—The garrison of Schastopol numbers 30,000 men, Menschikoff's force in the field 30,000 also. He was expecting reinforcements by the middle of October, which would swell total Russian forces in the Crimea to 90,000 men, which is also the present total force of the allies, counting their sea and land forces. The allies, however, are constantly being reinforced.

The fall of Sebastopol was expected to take place

FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES .- It was expected that Omar Pacha would immediately recommence operations at three points-the line of the River Pruth, the Dobrudscha and the sea coast.

FROM THE BALTIC.—All the small English stea-

mers, as well as the whole of the French fleet, are on their way home from the Baltic, and it is presumed, therefore, that all further operations the present season at an end in that quarter. RE-CONSTRUCTION OF POLAND.-Rumors are in cir-

culation and gathering strength that France and England have actually under consideration the question of the practicability of re-establishing the dismembered kingdom of Poland.

IRELAND.—The cholera continued to spread in Dublin. Phillips, the novelist is dead.

OYSTERS. A correspondence of the National Intelligencer, writing from Baltimore, says of the oys-

ters the present season: "It is a somewhat singular fact, and one imporant to be generally known, that the oysters of our waters thus far this season, including the Chesapcake bay and its tributaries, have proved markedly deletterious to health. In several instances, to my own knowledge, persons have been taken violently ill, after eating them, (raw especially,) with cramp colic, cholera morbus, &c., and in some cases death ensued. Crabs, too, have produced similar results. An old and experienced fisherman-one amongst the most faithful caterers in fish, crabs, oysters, and other articles of the kind, in our city—has just informed me that, in his judgment, oysters and crabs, this season, are impure, unhealthy, possessed of some poisonous substance, and unsafe to be eaten. He says both oysters and crabs never move (the former especially) from their original beds; and in the absence of rain or fresh water requisite to their healthful growth, they absorb a poisonous substance, which in fact, after they have been taken from the water a short time, kills them, and they turn or assume an unnatural color. As an evidence of his want of faith in the healthfulness of these delicacies, founded upon practical observation, my fish-merchant friend, whilst he is disposed to sell the best oysters and crabs that can be produced to meet the demands of a pressing market, has not faith sufficiently strong to eat them himself. He says rain and frost are absolutely requisite, after a protracted drought, to make either oysters or crabs a safe diet. With fish it is different. They migrate, and always select springs and the purest water to be found, and when fresh are healthful.

AN EXPRESSIVE BUT SILENT TRUTH. At this moment, when the combined fanaticisms of the day, operating under the auspices of a secret organization, are conducting a successful crusade alike against the rights of the States and the civil and religious rights of individuals, the silence of the whig leaders is full of painful meaning. Where now is General Scott, who, in 1852, flattered the so-called "for voters," exhausting his vocabulary of compliments to the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent?" These citizens are new in peril; they want friends; they are assiled, and need defenders. In this, the hour of their extremity, however, the hero of Lundy's Lane is as silent as the grave. There is not a word from Rufus Choate-not a word from Wm. M. Meredith-nothing from Reverdy Johnson -Mr. Fillmore preserves his usual stolid silence; and the ordinary observer would suppose that the whig leaders were dead, not sleeping, from their ap-parent indifference at a time so full of interest as

But where, at the present crisis, are the democratic champions? Where is Lewis Cass? Defending, in his hale old age, the principles of democracy in every county in Micingan! Stephen A. Douglas hardly gives sleep to his eyes in supporting the great truths of that great party. Jesse D. Bright has just concluded a campaign of unequalled labor and ability, and though temporarily defeated, he is still the same brave and undaunted leader. In the extreme North we see the democrats on the stump and in the press advocating the doctrines now opposed by the know-nothings; and so of the furthest South; but nowhere do we see the whigs defending them, unless in exceptional cases. The contrast is capable of elaboration, prisoners are generally course, sullen and unintelli- but we close it here. Wash. Union.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of teminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the heat style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, acc.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where they always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh. Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. Register copy.

NOTICE. BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in

the best manner. Address

New-Haven, Connecticut. 1019—wtf. April 25, 1854.

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,

\$25 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber on the 1st April last, a negro man by the name of ALBERT, about 27 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a bunch of hair off on the back part of his head, dark brown color; he was bought from Jos. G. Sneed, of Virginia, by Sam'l R. Browning, and is probably trying to make his way back to Halifax County. Va. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

PAS. B. BURT. Holly Springs, Wake, N. C., Sept. 8, '54. 1039-wtf.

JOS. K. MARRIOTT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. RALEIGH, N. C. WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts o Wake, Johnston and Nash.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by B. B Raleigh, June 24, 1854. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly scenpied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr. Raleigh, 1854. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.—The undersigned being desirous of engaging in some other business will sell at private sale his HOTEL and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the town of Plymouth.

The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found su-perior to any others offered in any other town in the State. The undersigned will sell at the same time, if desired, five negroes-two men and three women-all of whom are JOHN H. HAMPTON. Sept. 1, 1854.

TOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!-THOSE who are going North to buy their stock of Edge Tools and want a good article will do well to call on the Subscriber, who is now manufacturing all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Club and Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Croweling Knives, Foot Adze, Cooper's Adze, Hammers, and many other articles to tedious to mention. JOS. WOLTERING.

METROPOLIS HOUSE. HAVE taken, and opened for the reception of the public, this House, located near the Market Square, where I will be prepared to take 25 or 30 members of the coming Legislature.

O. L. BURCH. Legislature. Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1854



FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow-els. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the com-plaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Ap-petite, Listessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fares Fores and Agus Pain in the Side Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any

ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appe-tite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but un-necessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evithat it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it nas been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable retacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Couds, Horrseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Williams & Hrywood, and P. F. Pescud, Ral:igh A. O. Bradley, Wilmington, and by Drugjist generally.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD. RALEIGH, October 26, 1854. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County

and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on applica.

tion to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf

and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1858.

DAVID S. REID, Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Pund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Pop'lat'n.	Spring Distribut'n.	Fall Distribut'n.	Total Distribut'n.	Ded'ct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance due.
ALAMANCE,	10,166	\$ 1,219 92 600 36	\$ 1,219 92	\$ 2,439 84	\$ 150 00	\$ 1.069 60
ALEXANDER, ANSON,	5,003 10,756	000 00	000 00	1,200 12		
ASHE,	8,589	1,024 68	1,024 68			1-10 17
BEAUFORT, BERTIE,	11,716	1,405 92			75 00	949 68 1,830 95
BLADEN,	9,978 8,024					
BRUNSWICK,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		i
BUNCOMBE, BURKE,	12,338					
CABARRUS,	6,919 8,674					
CALDWELL,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		890 88
CAMDEN, CARTERET,	5,174 6,208					
CASWELL,	12,161					
CATAWBA,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
CHATHAM, CHEROKEE,	16,055 6,708					
CHOWAN,	5,252	630 24	630 24			
CLEAVELAND,	9,697					
COLUMBUS, CRAVEN,	5,308 12,329					
CUMBERLAND,	17,728	2,126 76				1,976 76
CURRITUCK,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		2,010 76
DAVIDSON, DAVIE,	14,128 6,998					
DUPLIN,	11,111					
EDGECOMBE,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
FORSYTHE, FRANKLIN,	10,627				75 00	1,200 24
GASTON,	7,228					
GATES,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
GRANVILLE, GREENE,	17,308 5,320					
GUILFORD,	18,486					1 000 0
HALIFAX,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	3	1,992 60
HAYWOOD,	6,907	828 84	120 (1.10)			
HENDERSON, HERTFORD,	6,883	825 96 798 79				
HYDE,	6,58	790 20	790 20			715 20
IREDELL,	13,06	1,567 44	1,567 4	3,134 88	3	1.20.20
JACKSON, JOHNSTON,	11,86	1,423 35	1,423 35	2,846 64		
JONES,	3,93	472 20			4	
LENOIR,	6,189	741 8		(2) 日本 ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロー・ロ		666 8
LINCOLN, MADISON,	6,92	830 88	830 88	1,661 70		
MCDOWELL,	5,741	688 99	688 99	1,377 8		İ
MACON,	6,169	740 28		1,480 50	3	
MARTIN, MECKLENBURG,	11,724					
MONTGOMERY,	6,16					
MOORE,	8,555	1,026 26	1,026 20	2,052 59	75 00	951 2
NASH, NEW HANOVER,	9,034 14,23					1 400 0
NORTHAMPTON,	10,78					1,483 3
onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
ORANGE,	14,957					
PASQUOTANK, PERQUIMANS,	7,708 6,030	924 96				849 9
PERSON,	8,820	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
PITT,	10,745		1,289 40	2,578 80		
RANDOLPH, RICHMOND,	15,176 7,936					1,746 1
ROBESON,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20	1	
ROCKINGHAM,	12,368			2,967 12		
ROWAN, RUTHERFORD,	12,329 12,388					
SAMPSON,	12,311		1,477 32	2,954 64		
STANLY,	6,348		761 76	1,523 52		
STOKES, SURRY,	8,490 17,643					943 8
TYRRELL,	4,452	534 24	584 24	1,068 48		
UNION,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	
WAKE, WARREN,	21,123 10,366					
WASHINGTON,	4,780					
WATAUGA,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	
WAYNE,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72	-	
WILKES, YADKIN,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 01	2,794 08		
YANCY,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
						-1

The Metropolitan, Raleigh; N. C. Republican, Goldsboro'; Carolinian, Fayetteville; Journal, Newbern; Halcyon, Beaufort; Pioneer, Elizabeth City; Spectator, Milton; Patriot, Greensboro'; Democrat, Charlotte; Republican Banner, Salisbury; Roanoke Republican, Halifax; News, Asheville; Intelligencer, Shelby; Pee Dee Star, Wadesboro'; and Journal, Wilmington, will each publish the foregoing twice, and send their accounts to the President of the Board.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ession will commence on the first Monday in July RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALP IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic, 12,50 For any thing higher, For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) EXTRA EXPENSES. Music on Piano, Use of Instrument, The same on Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Oil Painting, Needle Work. Board per month,
Washing per month,
Musical Soire is will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY, Board per month, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

GOLDSBOROUGH STEAM GRIST, AND FLOURING MILLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has enlarged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now repared to grind Wheat as well as Corn, on a more extenprepared to grind Wheat as well as Corn, on a more extensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bushels of Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the current year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior, will find it to their advantage to call only address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour.

Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine Family Flour, Meal, Homony, Horse feed, Cracked Corn and Husk. Also, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on toll.

Mr. Lynn Adams, of Raleigh, is authorized to purchase Wheat for the above mills.

June 19, 1854.

D. L. BURBANK.

Goldlsboro', September 5, 1854. STANHOPE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER On ow offers for sale that beautiful and healthy residence known for the last ten or twelve years as Stanliope, situated in Nash County, immediately on the Raleigh and Tar-borough Stage road, 16 miles West of the Wilmington Railroad. The tract of land contains about 240 acres nearly half of which is an original forest. The DWELLING 6 fire places. The out houses consists of a store house, of-fice, blacksmith and cooper's shop, barns, stables, kitchen, negro houses, &c., all in a state of excellent preservation.

The place having been built up within the last twelve years.

It has proven a most excellent and successful business place, while it contains all the conveniences and comforts

of a private residence. A bargain can be had in the land as I am determined to sell. Terms to suit the purchaser—possession given any time.

A. J. TAYLOR. October 2, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854. William N. Hunter, Samantha Hunter and Martha Hunter vs. Stanford Hunter-Petition for Partition. Martha Hunter vs. Stanford Hunter—Petition for Partition.

It being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Stanford Hunter is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Stanford Hunter to appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court-house in Raleigh, on the third Monday in November next, there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiffs Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed by him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of August, A. D., 1854.

THOMAS J. UTLEY, C. C. C. September 16, 1854. [Pr. adv. \$5.6214] 1044—1659.

September 16, 1854. [Pr. adv. \$5,6214] 1040-w6w. NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO take charge of an Academy may hear of a desirable location by corresponding with the subscriber. The qualifications must be undoubted. A. S. COTTEN, Secretary Board of Trustees. Hamilton, Martin Co., Oct. 30, 1834.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1854. T. W. Whitley, administrator of Wm. J. M. House vs. J. T. House, F. House, G. A. House, Louisa House, Mary House, Julia House, Sarah House, Letitia House, S. B. DeWitt and his wife! Nancy and J. H. Diron and wife Warthe. on and wife Martha. Petition for sale of Real Estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that F. House, G. A. House, Louisa House, Mary House, Julia House, Sarah House, Letitia House, and S. B. DeWitt and wife Nancy, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard, for the period of six weeks, notifying the said F. House G. A. House, Louisa House, Mary House, Louisa House, D. Witter and Standard, St

Julia House, Sarah House, Letitia House, and S. B. DeWitt and wife Nancy, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there plead, and swer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree be rendered pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at
office, in Smithfield, the 4th Monday in August, 1854. J. H. KENEDAY, Clk.

October 16, 1854. [Pr. adv. \$5 6214.] 1044-wow. NOTICE.-HAVING SOLD MY PLANTATION with the intention of returning to Petersburg to reside, I will offer for sale on Wednesday, 6th December next 18 or 20 NEGROES, all young, healthy and very likely, the oldest being only 34 years of age.

At same time I shall sell all my household and kitchen

furniture which is of very superior quality. A fine Piano is comprised.

I shall also sell my crop of corn, (estimated between 500 and 600 barrels,) Fodder, Shucks, Wheat Straw, an excellent

and 600 barrels,) Fodder, Shncks, Wheat Straw, an excellent Wheat Thresher and Horse Power, one Grant's best Fan Mill, Blacksmith and Farming Tools, stock of Cattle, some of which are very fine, three Yokes of good Oxen, flock of Sheep, eight good Horses, some of which are extra fine, thirteen Sows and Pigs, Carriage and Harness, Buggy and Harness, Wagons, &c.

Terms Cash, but a credit of 12 months will be given on all sums over \$50 for bond with satisfactory security. For all sums under \$50 the cash must be paid before the property is delivered.

Woodley Warren Co. N. C.

Woodley, Warren, Co., N. C Cotober 23, 1854.

\$100 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE JUE, a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 pohes high validations about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 nches high, weighs about 175 pounds, stutters especially when excited, and has kinky hair and light blue eyes. He when excited, and has kinky hair and light blue eyes he will attempt to pass himself as a white man—he has done so once by cutting his hair and wearing a wig. He has a down cast countenance when spoken to. He is a Gin maker by trade and can do very good Cabinet work. He left with the determination of going to Raleigh, N. C. I will give one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me in Greenville, Ga., or fifty dollars if confined in some jail so that I can get him. He sometimes calls himself Joe Hill or Hilliard. I purchased him of Mr. McCarson of Burke, County N. C. He may have gone aither to Burke, Bun-

County, N. C. He may have gone either to Burke, Buncombe or Henderson. Greenville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1854.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE on the west side of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Density of the state of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Density of the state of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Density of the state of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Density of the state of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Density of the state of the st tle's Depot, containing seven hundred and sixty-six acres, with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation; the lew land that is not drained, can be, as conveniently as that which has been, and it contains a plenty of good mud convenient for composting. The said land has a Dwelling House, out houses, gin house and screw, and a house for an Overseer, with two first rate wells of water. The tract of tand is as level as any tract in the neighborhood, and both houses on high elevated seats and considered healthy, and I can venture to say is as healthy as any in the healthy, and I can venture to say is as healthy as any in the

JOHN S. GRANT.

SAMUEL MARSHBOURN.

county. 1 073-10tw&swpd. August 26, 1854.